

U. S. Post Office and Courthouse
(City Hall)
Northeast corner of North Fitzhugh
and Church Streets
Rochester
Monroe County
New York

HABS No. NY-5647

HABS
NY,
28-ROCH
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ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. NY-5647

U. S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE (CITY HALL)

NY.
28 5018 11

Location: Northeast corner of North Fitzhugh and Church Streets, Rochester, Monroe County, New York.

Present Owner and Occupant: City of Rochester

Present Use: City government offices

Statement of Significance: This example of late nineteenth century public architecture done in the prevalent Richardsonian Romanesque style was designed by Harvey and Charles Ellis of Rochester. The interior detailing of the Courtroom is particularly fine as representative of the use of the Eastlake style of furnishing. The structure has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1885-91. The interior was not furnished and occupied until 1891.
2. Architects: Harvey and Charles Ellis.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The property can be described as the south part of lot fifty-seven, the north part of lot fifty-six, part of lot fifty-eight, and the north two thirds of lot fifty-seven. All are located within 100 Acre Tract. The property fronts on Church Street to Pindell Alley approximately one hundred and fifty-nine feet. The property extends to the north along North Fitzhugh Street approximately one hundred and fifty-three feet.

1883 Deed, March 27, 1883, Book 373, p. 235.

From: Mary E. Briggs, spinster.

To: The United States of America.

For: \$18,500.00.

"... the south part of lot fifty-seven and the north part of lot fifty-six of the 100 Acre Tract..."

1883 Deed, April 11, 1883, Book 373, p. 237.

From: Mary E. Briggs, Sarah S. Wollard and Julia Briggs, wife of Charles Briggs.

To: The United States of America.

For: \$8,500.00.

"...part of lot fifty-eight in the 100 Acre Tract ..."

1883 Deed, April 28, 1883, Book 374, p. 44.
From: The First Unitarian Congregational Society.
To: The United States of America.
For: \$20,000.00.
"... part of lot fifty-eight in the 100 Acre Tract..."

1883 Deed, May 1, 1883, Book 373, p. 233.
From: Joseph Curtis and Charlotte E., his wife.
To: The United States of America.
For: \$25,000.00.
"...the north two thirds of lot fifty-seven in the
100 Acre Tract..."

1883 Deed, May 2, 1883, Book 373, p. 234.
From: Belle S. Miller.
To: The United States of America.
For: \$3,000.00.
This property, the northeast corner of North Fitzhugh
and Church Streets, fronts on Church Street and is six
and one half feet deep along North Fitzhugh Street.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Hiram Haskell Edgerton of Rochester was the general contractor. M. E. Bell was the Department of Treasury's Supervising Architect.
5. Original plans: Some plans and the specifications are on file at the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Two hundred and thirty sheets of drawings (1890-1935) are on file at the General Services Administration Library, New York City.
6. Alterations and additions: Two extensions were made to the rear of the building c. 1893, and c. 1907. The architects are not known. In 1976, plans were approved by the City of Rochester to assume ownership of the surplus U. S. Government property. Rehabilitation plans by Handler/Grosso of Rochester to adapt the structure for use as a City Hall were completed. Some interior changes were made to accommodate new traffic patterns. A new four story addition was included as part of the renovation. The estimated cost for the work was \$5.3 million. The old Federal Building was dedicated as the new City Hall, May 5, 1978.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Harvey and Charles Ellis, brothers and partners in their own architectural firm in Rochester in 1879-85, and 1894-1902, were awarded the contract for the Courthouse and Post Office

following Charles Ellis' visit to Geneva, New York for a meeting with Secretary of the Treasury Folger in May, 1884. At this time Charles was the promoter of the firm, although he had received some training in an architect's office in Buffalo. Harvey Ellis was the designer. Mounting friction within the firm caused Harvey Ellis to move to Utica in 1885, and then to St. Paul, Minnesota. There Ellis worked for the firm Mould and McNichol. By the late 1880's he was employed by Leroy S. Buffington. His work for Buffington can be seen in the Leroy S. Buffington Collection, Architectural History Archive, University of Minnesota Libraries. During the earlier 1890's, Ellis also submitted work to another St. Paul firm using the pseudonym "Albert Levering." Throughout this period Ellis was known primarily as a draftsman-architect, producing exceptionally fine pen drawings which appeared in the Northwestern Architect, American Architect and Building News, and other architectural magazines.

Following the onset of the 1893 depression, Ellis returned to Rochester, again working with his brother. During the late 1890's, Ellis was not only designing structures but was also painting mural decorations and watercolors within the mode of the Arts and Crafts Movement. In 1902, Ellis moved to Syracuse to become an illustrator for Gustav Stickley's The Craftsman. He died in 1904.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: Southwest view showing structure before alterations and additions were made, Art Work of Rochester, 1896. The local office of the General Services Administration has photographs of the building as it and the extensions were being erected.

2. Bibliography:

- a. Primary and unpublished sources:

- Deeds, Monroe County Clerks Office.

- Files, The Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York, Inc.

- b. Secondary and published sources:

- A Chronicle of Architecture and Architects in Rochester.
20th anniversary meeting of Rochester Society of Architects, November, 1939.

- Annual Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Washington, D. C.: 1886.

A Rediscovery - Harvey Ellis: Artist, Architect.
Catalogue of Joint Exhibition by Memorial Art
Gallery of the University of Rochester and the
Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, Rochester, New
York. Rochester: Memorial Gallery of the
University of Rochester, 1972.

Forman, Edward R. "Hiram Haskell Edgerton."
Rochester Historical Society Publication Fund
Series, I (1922), 225-229.

McKelvey, Blake. Rochester: The Quest For Quality.
Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1956.

Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser. May 10, 1884,
June 21, 1884, January 27, 1888.

"Rochester Realizes Savings of Millions by Recycling
Old Federal Building For Its City Hall."
American Preservation, I (August/September, 1978).

"U. S. Court House, Post Office & etc., Rochester,
N. Y." American Architect and Building News, XX
(September 18, 1886).

3. Likely sources not yet investigated: A thorough search
of the United States Government records has not been
completed.

Prepared by Kevin Patrick Harrington
Society For the Pre-
servation of Land-
marks in Western New
York
February, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The local interpretation of the
Richardson Romanesque style by Harvey Ellis is marked by
the textured surfaces, asymmetrical roof lines, and
variety of windows and window compositions.
2. Condition of fabric: The building has just been com-
pletely renovated.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: One hundred and fifty-nine feet by two hundred and twenty-two feet; five bay south facade; three-and-a-half stories; rectangular layout with dominant southwest corner tower.
2. Foundations: The slightly dressed elevated brown sandstone foundation walls have deep set windows regularly placed at the side walk level. This level is capped by a dressed and molded drip course.
3. Wall construction: The slightly dressed brown sandstone was quarried at Portland, Connecticut. Horizontal bands of dressed sandstone break the more textured main surface of the structure. Carved and molded sandstone accents are applied to many architectural details.
4. Structural system, framing: An iron structural system of I-beams and columns is concealed within the brick and masonry surfacing.
5. Chimneys: There are three cut stone interior chimneys.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The south main entrance is recessed in an arched opening of sandstone voussoirs into which is cut the name of the building. The side entrance to the west is set in an arched and gabled composition. The west side entrance to the north is set in a hooded arched opening. Both these entrances have fanlights. All doors are contemporary double glass doors framed in metal.
 - b. Windows: All first and third floor windows have double hung single light sashes deeply recessed into the masonry wall. All are framed at the top by a continuous dressed sandstone horizontal band and at the bottom by a narrow rough cut molding. Main first floor windows have single pane rectangular toplights. Second floor windows and gable and dormer windows have double hung light sashes topped with fanlights which are recessed into arched openings. Those on the second floor have flat, dressed hoods finished with a molding which terminates at a carved stone drop. These

windows are arranged in an arcaded group on the south facade and in singles or pairs on the west facade. The original dormer windows are framed by roughly cut voussoirs accented by an unadorned dressed keystone. A large, vertically sectioned arched window composition on the west facade marks the second and third floors of the northwest stairwell.

7. Roof: The steeply pitched gabled slate roof is pierced with gabled dormers to the south, gabled dormers with shed dormers added to the west, and hooded dormers to the east and west of the center south gable. All eaves are finished with dressed sandstone moldings. The major sections of horizontal eaves have a heavy denticulated cornice. The southeast and southwest corner octagonal turrets and the tower have deeply carved foliate sandstone cornices. The south and west gables are finished with a narrow band of stone ornament. The three stage tower rises behind the southwest corner turret. The first stage begins at the second story to the south, the third story to the west. Vertical dressed projecting stone piers rise from carved gargoyle heads through the arcaded window stage, over the cornice and eaves and terminate as the framing elements of the gabled dormers. The mansard roof has a clerestory level above which rises the steeple-shaped roof.
8. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: A large dressed stone one story entrance porch extends from the recessed south entrance to the curb. Two dressed and molded columns support a cornice decorated with paterae and a flat roof with a blind parapet which extends to the west as an arcaded parapet, visually connecting the porch roof to the facade and southwest turret. A straight run of granite steps with metal handrails extends from the sidewalk up to the main entrance. Granite steps also provide access to the elevated, recessed west side entrances.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: The rectangular plan has a skylighted inner court around which are arranged offices on the upper floors. The first floor has a large central space which is lighted by the skylight. The third floor contains an elaborate court room located in the

center of the north wall.

2. Stairways: Two elaborately pierced cast iron stairways located in the northwest and southwest corners extend from the first floor to the dormered floor
3. Flooring: Most floors are tiled with marble laid in geometric patterns.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: All ceilings and walls are painted plaster. The second floor corridor is finished with a walnut and marble wainscot.
5. Doorways and doors: Most offices have six panel walnut doors and single pane transom lights set in deeply molded frames.
6. Special decorative features: The inner court is finished with elaborate plaster-work and marble which is applied to the arches of the arcaded corridors. The second level has engaged columns from which spring marble arches. The spandrels are filled with plaster relief garlands and heads. The arches are filled with windows. Each succeeding level is treated in a similar manner with lighter plaster motifs decorating the open arches and spandrels. The free standing, Romanesque-styled marble columns are set on solid marble bases. The first level consists of smaller grouped arches set on massive piers. The overhead skylight has an ornamental iron skeleton frame which repeats the ornamental cast iron work of the railings of the third and fourth levels.

The third floor court room is elaborately paneled with carved mahogany architectural motifs and is finished with a two level, coffered ceiling. A full wainscot is set on an elevated marble base which supports an arched and pedimented composition, serving as a backdrop for the bench. All windows and doors are framed with carved and fluted pilasters which support a continuous dropped, decorated cornice. The mahogany bench, a desk, and the separating railing are all paneled, carved, and turned in the Eastlake manner. There are three marble fireplaces with incised Eastlake patterns in the structure.

7. Hardware: Most of the original brass hardware is still in place.

8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating: The elaborate cast iron boiler fronts by the S. I. Pope Company of Chicago are still in place. In the renovation, they will be used to decorate the cafeteria in the new four story addition. Access to this addition will be through a glass walkway.
- b. Lighting: Turn-of-the-century glass globe hanging fixtures are present in some corridors and in the court room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The structure, immediately bordered by streets on the south, west and east sides, faces south at a busy downtown intersection.
2. Historic landscape design: None.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: The building is set to the south and west sidewalks.

Prepared by Amy Hecker
Society For the Pre-
servation of Land-
marks in Western
New York
October, 1972

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This recording project of twenty-six selections of historical and architecturally significant Rochester structures was undertaken in 1966, by the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York, Inc., Mrs. Patrick Harrington, Executive Director, in cooperation with the Historic American Buildings Survey, James C. Massey, Chief. The project was under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Senior Historian. Architectural and historical descriptions were contributed by the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York, Inc. General photographic documentation was undertaken by Hans Padelt, Senior Engineer, Graflex, on a contractual basis with the Historic American Buildings Survey. The final documentation and editing was done by Susan R. Slade in 1978, for transmittal to the Library of Congress and the impending publication of the Historic American Buildings Survey New York State catalogue.

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

HABS
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Addendum to

United States Post Office and Courthouse (City Hall)
30 Church Street
Rochester
Monroe County
New York

NY-5647

P H O T O G R A P H S

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

America's City Halls

HABS
NY,
28-ROO
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Name: U. S. Post Office and Court House, and known until recently as the "old Federal Building", now City Hall and referred to in the local vernacular as the "new City Hall".

Location: 30 Church Street, at the northeast corner of North Fitzhugh Street and Church Street, Rochester, Monroe County, New York.

Present Owner, Present Occupant, Present Use: The structure is currently owned and occupied by the City of Rochester and is used for city government offices and as the seat of city government.

Significance: The structure is recognized as an excellent example of adaptation of an older building to modern usage. The designs for this adaptation and a new four story addition were done by Handler and Grosso of Rochester. The original building, one of three 19th century government buildings remaining in Rochester, is a superb example of the Richardson Romanesque architecture style and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: Ground was broken for the original building in 1884 and construction completed in 1891.
2. Architect: Scholars are divided as to whether the original building is the work of nationally known architect Harvey Ellis, a native Rochesterian, or the U. S. Treasury Department's Supervising Architect, Mifflin E. Bell. Ellis' work can be seen in the Leroy S. Buffington Collection, Architectural History Archive, University of Minnesota Libraries. He also produced exceptionally fine pen drawings which appeared in the Northwestern Architect, American Architect and Building News. In 1902 he became illustrator for Gustav Stickley's The Craftsman and died in 1904. Bell's tutor was French architect Alfred H. Piquenard, with whom he worked on the Illinois State Capitol. He and his partner William Hackney received the contract for the redesign of the Iowa State Capitol. This project helped secure his appointment as Supervising Architect in 1883, his tenure as which lasted until 1887. He took personal credit for buildings in Rochester, Syracuse, Dallas, Lexington, Brooklyn,

and Minneapolis. After leaving federal service Bell entered private practice in Chicago and died in 1904.

The latest additions and the renovations were designed by Frank Grosso of Rochester. Mr. Grosso received his bachelors degree from Pratt Institute in New York City and a Masters degree from Yale University. He has worked in New York City and Hawaii and for the last fourteen years in Rochester. His firm, Handler and Grosso, has received eleven architectural design awards since 1971. The City Hall design won the 1978 design awards from the Rochester unit of the American Institute of Architects.

3. Builder, contractor, supplier: Hiram Haskell Edgerton of Rochester was the general contractor for the original structure. The exterior sandstone was quarried at Portland, Connecticut. The pre-cast pieces used in the exterior of the new section were produced in Toronto.
4. Original Plans and construction: The original building remains essentially the same in exterior appearance as when first opened in 1891. Its overall dimensions are 159 feet by 222 feet. The structural system is made up of iron I-beams and columns concealed within the masonry. The National Archives, Washington, D. C., has some of the plans and specifications on file and two hundred thirty sheets of drawings (1890-1935) are on file at the General Services Administration Library, New York City.

The new wing's dimensions are one hundred forty one feet by seventy six feet and the connecting link measures twenty three feet by thirty four feet. The construction of the new wing is pre-cast concrete over structural steel and the connecting link is covered in glass panels. Handler and Grosso, Architects and Engineers, Rochester, retain the original plans and drawings for the renovations and the new additions. There are 86 architectural drawings in addition to 49 plans for plumbing, heating and ventilation, and electricity. The City of Rochester also maintains reproducible copies of these drawings and plans.

5. Alterations and additions: A one story wing, built with the same brown sandstone, was added on the back c. 1910. In 1976, City Council approved plans for another 4-story wing to the rear of that addition. At the same time major restoration and alterations of the interior were approved. The local architectural firm Handler and Grosso won the contract to oversee the work, which was completed in 1978. The new wing was constructed of pre-cast pieces containing a colored aggregate to match the brown sandstone used in the older sections. The walls are only five inches thick but the recessed windows are designed to create an illusion of depth and massiveness much like the eighteen inch thick walls of the old section. This new wing is linked to the old by a two story glass walled bridge which harmoniously bonds the contemporary wing and the earlier portion.

Interior work was needed in part to meet modern fire safety standards, in part to accommodate different usage and traffic patterns, and in part to overcome results of years of unwise maintenance. Government green paint was removed from woodwork, plaster and marble. An interior skylight within the cortile, above the first floor was replaced by a concrete floor which allows access to a beautiful arcaded atrium at the second floor level. A modern ventilation system was added. The old balustraded stairway in the tower (non-conforming to fire standards) was replaced with elevators. Another open stairway in the northwest corner was removed to provide more office space. Additional office space was created in the renovated basement area originally used for storage. Unused attic space was converted to a dynamic office and law library area.

B. Historical Context:

The land was purchased by the U. S. Government in 1883. In 1884 ground was broken. The original building was not completed until 1891, probably in part because of several redesigns and enlargements in plans which occurred. Until a central post office was built in 1933, the building functioned chiefly as a post office, although customs, the internal revenue service, the U. S. district court, the weather bureau and miscellaneous federal offices were housed in it. Offices for the Social Security Administration, the Federal Housing Authority, and other new agencies were accommodated in the 1930's. It was the site of the local draft board and military recruiters. It became a focus for news in July, 1970, when Viet Nam war protesters broke in and damaged selective service files; this incident and the ensuing trial of the "Flower City Conspirators" received national attention.

In 1972, when the new federal building in Rochester was completed, destruction of the old one appeared imminent. Fortunately, however, earlier, the Landmark Society of Western New York had already submitted, an application to gain National Register status for the building and the General Services Administration was cooperative in delaying the sale or demolition. In November, 1975, the structure was purchased by the City of Rochester for one dollar and renovations were begun the next year. The new City Hall was dedicated with a week of community celebration May 5-13, 1978.

PART II ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Description of Exterior:

The original three-and a-half story structure has a rectangular layout (159 ft. x 222 ft.) with a dominant tower behind the southwest turret, a southeast turret, and a five bay south facade. The walls are slightly dressed brown sandstone broken by horizontal bands of dressed sandstone. Foundation walls are slightly elevated and have deep set, regularly placed windows at sidewalk level. Its exterior is adorned by many sculptural elements, hand-carved by Italian masons. A winged dragon, an eagle, and many stone heads that seem to sprout leaves appear on this part of the building. First and third floor windows are framed at the top by a continuous band of dressed sandstone and beneath by a narrow rough cut molding. Second floor windows, gable windows and dormer windows are recessed into arched openings and topped by fanlights. A large vertically sectioned arched window composition at the northern end of the west facade marks second and third floor levels of the original northwest stairwell, removed in the recent renovations. The steeply pitched slate roof is pierced by many dormers in several styles. A large dressed stone one story entrance porch extends from the recessed south entrance to the curb. The original flat roof of the porch was replaced in the recent alterations by an arched translucent roof. It is supported by the two original dressed, molded columns which also support a decorative cornice and a parapet which extends to the west and visually connects the porch to the south facade and southwest turret. Straight granite steps with metal handrails extend from the sidewalk up to the main entrance. The entrance is recessed in an arched opening of sandstone voussoirs. The two west side entrances are also reached by granite steps. The southern one of these is set in an arched and gabled composition and the northern one is a hooded arched opening. All doors are contemporary glass with metal framing.

The one story addition on the north maintains the same style and construction. It has the same bands of dressed sandstones, the same deeply placed windows at sidewalk level, the same window detail as the original first floor windows and is capped by an arcaded parapet which blends harmoniously with the original structure.

Extending to the north along Fitzhugh Street is a two story structural steel and glass bridge designed to form a rear entry lobby and harmonious linkage between the rich textures and curved arches of the old sections and the clean surfaces, right angles and contemporary design of the new wing.

Although the walls of the new section are only five inches thick, the recessed windows were designed to give the same appearance of massiveness to its walls as those in the old section and the pre-cast concrete pieces used for the walls are colored to match the older walls. The two sections dovetail structurally, with a concrete element of the new structure jutting out over both the glass link and the one story section.

B. Description of the Interior:

The three story arcaded atrium or cortile is perhaps the building's most dramatic feature. It is reached from the first floor vestibule by a new molded concrete stair case designed to increase the atrium's initial impact. The atrium's floor built to replace an interior skylight during the recent renovations is designed to blend with the marble columns and arches which surround it. The arches are repeated symmetrically in rows at each level and are supported by marble columns. A number of colors of marble are used in the columns and arches and the details vary from floor to floor. The plaster between the arches is decorated with a different cast plaster motif on each level, "liberty" goddesses wearing eagle talon necklaces on the second floor level, lions on the third and Neptune heads on the fourth. The floor area was landscaped with a variety of plants including a fig tree in the planter which is a part of the new fountain which was added with the new floor and designed to repeat the arch shape. The iron railings of the arcaded walkway around the atrium on the third and fourth floor repeat the ornamental iron work of the framework of the atrium's skylight while on the second floor massive marble piers provide the separation.

On the third floor the large room on the north side of the atrium was originally the courtroom, is now Council Chambers. It is elaborately paneled in cherry wood. A full wainscot is set on a marble base which supports an arched and pedimented composition which once served as a back drop for the bench and now for the Mayor's desk.

Several offices have marble fireplaces with incised Eastlake patterns. Most of the original brass hardware is still in place. Floors in many areas are tiled in marble laid in geometric patterns. Most offices have six panel walnut doors and single pane transom lights set in deeply molded frames. Second floor doors are arched with a half circle inset of plain glass. Four old safes used to protect documents in the original structure remain and still exhibit the original decorative artwork. The elaborate cast iron boiler fronts by the S.I. Pope Company of Chicago are still in place and decorate the walls of the cafeteria.

New mechanical systems (heat, electrical, elevators, etc.) throughout the building are enclosed in mirror finish stainless steel housings which contrast with the more traditional elements. A custom made cashiers' counter also covered in the mirror finish stainless steel dominates the southwest section of the first floor. Other interesting features include: two cast iron embellished columns uncovered in the main vestibule; brick vaults repeating the arch motif in some basement rooms; Rochester's almost complete collection of mayoral portraits, some done by well known 19th century American portraitists; porthole windows in the attic law offices and library; newly cleaned and exposed old brick and masonry in the basement level; walnut and marble wainscot in the second floor corridor; original turn of the century hanging glass globe lighting fixtures in some areas.

The interior of the new wing is characterized by the clean lines and smooth surfaces associated with contemporary office design.

C. Site:

The building faces south at a busy downtown intersection and is bordered on the west by another street, on the east by an alley, and on the north by a staff parking lot. There are sidewalks to the west and south. These walks are interspersed with stripes of concrete tinted in the same brown as the exterior stone. At regular intervals there are large recessed planters covered by iron grills, curbed in granite and holding trees. The two west entries have curved planters at their bases filled with foliage plantings.

The one story wing, the new wing and the glass link surround a small courtyard garden on three sides. A low wall separates it from the alley on the east. It is planted with low greenery and locust trees interspersed with low benches and walkways. One of the original newel posts from the old building provides a sculptural adornment in the court yard.

PART III. Sources of Information

- A. Architectural Drawings: Two hundred thirty sheets of drawings (1890-1935) are on file at General Services Administration Library, New York City.
- B. Early Views: Southwest view of structure before additions and alterations, Art Work of Rochester, Part I (1896).
- C. Bibliography:
 - 1. Primary Sources: Files, Office of Public Information, City of Rochester.

Files, Department of Engineering and Maintenance, City of Rochester.
 - 2. Secondary Sources: Rochester History, Vol. XL, No. 2, "Rochester's City Halls", Joseph Barnes.

Historic American Buildings Survey
No. NY-5647, "U.S. Post Office and Court House", 1978.
- D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: A thorough and complete search of United States Government records may reveal more information.
- E. Supplemental Material: None

Prepared by: Kathryn D. Sette
Assistant City Planner
City of Rochester
August 3, 1981